

Weekend Weather:

High 77-85,

Weekend Showers

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

Vol. L

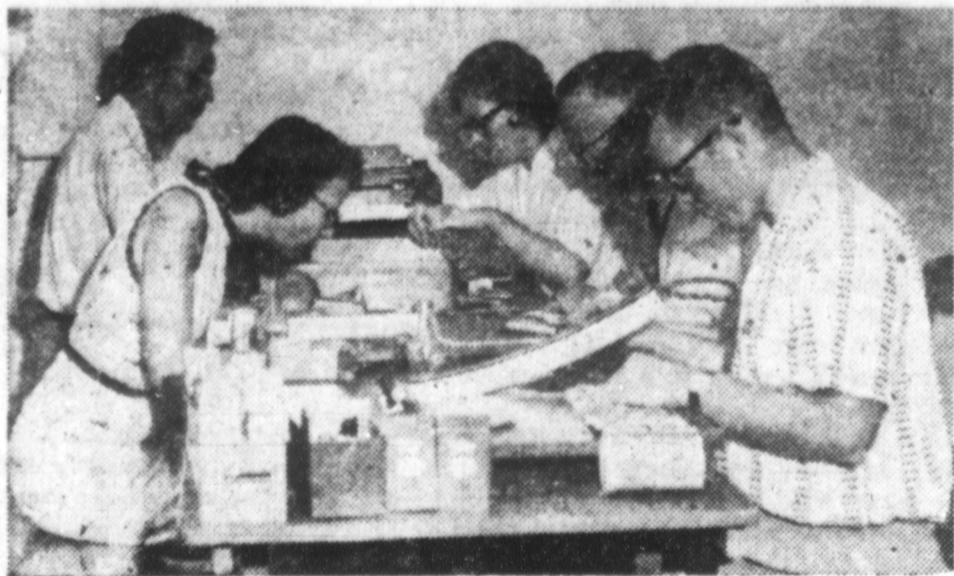
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, JULY 24, 1959

No. 123

America's New

Ideal, Status:

See Ed. Page



New ID Cards

University photographer John Mitchell is presently in the process of making next year's student ID cards. Because of the great size of the job, Mitchell enlisted the aid of several Journalism personnel. Shown at work on the cards are, from left, Perry Ashley, Miss Florida Garrison, Mrs. Lynne Owens, W. E. Mitchell and John Mitchell.

Mobley Invited By WBKY In Compliance With FCC

Pleaz W. Mobley, Manchester, Republican nominee for lieutenant governor, has accepted an invitation from WBKY to appear on a UK Roundtable discussion on Aug. 7.

In a letter to Donna Reed, roundtable producer at WBKY, Mobley indicated he would be present at the discussion which will be transcribed for a later playback.

The invitation was extended in order to offer the Republican nominee equal and equivalent time

as was given to Democratic nominee Wilson W. Wyatt on a recent WBKY Roundtable broadcast.

At that time, the Federal Communications Commission held that any use of a station by a candidate in any capacity entitles his opponent to equal opportunities.

Although plans have not yet been completed, others expected to participate in the roundtable are Attorney General Joe Ferguson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Robert Martin and a member of the State Department of Health.

College Coaches To Be Feature Of UK Clinic

Coaches from Navy, Arkansas and Kentucky will be featured at the annual UK coaching clinic for high school and college coaches to be held at Memorial Coliseum Aug. 12-15.

Ben Carnevale of Navy and Harry Lancaster of Kentucky will be featured basketball lecturers, and Frank Broyles of Arkansas and Blanton Collier of Kentucky will discuss football.

The clinic program directed by Bernie Shively, is planned to cater to the basic interests of attending coaches with "tips of the trade" offered by outstanding collegiate coaches as well as by successful high school tutors in both football and basketball.

Wednesday, Aug. 12, will be devoted to the prevention and recognition of athletic injuries—a new topic sponsored by the Kentucky Medical Association with the assistance of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. Leading physicians will take part in panel discussions.

Basketball will occupy the entire

day Thursday as well as Friday morning. In addition to Carnevale and Lancaster, coaches of the East and West all-star teams and high school coaches Paul Cobb of Campbellsville and Tom Ellis of Covington Holmes will also be on the program.

Football discussions start Friday afternoon and continue throughout the day Saturday. Broyles will explain his system of offense and defense on Friday. The grid all-star coaches, high school coaches Jim Pickens of Bowling Green and John Hackett of Ft. Knox and Coach Collier and his staff are scheduled for talks on Saturday.

The traditional dinner and TV party again will be held on Friday evening and the Kentucky high school all-star basketball and football games are scheduled Saturday night.

Carnevale is a veteran of 13 years as basketball coach at the Naval Academy and shows an all-time collegiate coaching record of 233 wins and 103 losses. A graduate of New York University, Carnevale

played pro ball and had three years experience in high school coaching.

Broyles, who has been called one of the nation's outstanding young coaches, has had a full career ranging from Georgia Tech T-formation quarterback and 10 years as an assistant coach to head coaching assignments as Missouri and Arkansas.

Watermelon Feast

The Baptist Student Union will have a watermelon feast today at 6 p.m. in Blue Grass Park.

Transportation will be provided from the Baptist Student Center and all watermelon is free.

A short vesper service will be held at the park.

Carr Has Taught Sixty Years

A University instructor, who came to UK in 1949 as a visiting professor, has completed 60 years of classroom teaching.

And, for Dr. W. L. Carr, professor in Ancient Languages, it has been an enjoyable experience.

Dr. Carr, 84, began teaching in 1899 at Drake University, where he worked toward his Master's degree.

His first classes were the same courses he has at UK today—Greek and Latin.

Since then, he has built up an extensive knowledge of the classical languages and has established a wide reputation for himself in the ancient language field.

Dr. Carr has been a visiting professor at UK for the last 10 years

as of June. He will begin his 11th year here next fall.

"In many ways," he says, "it (his stay at UK) has been the most pleasant of my experiences. And I have been at quite a few colleges."

He has been associate editor of "The Classical Outlook," one of the most well-read classical magazines in the nation, since 1936 and has been director of the Classical League Service Bureau since 1949. He is a member of the editorial board of the "Kentucky Foreign Language Quarterly."

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Teachers College of Columbia University and Colby College.

Dr. Elton's 1958 report show that freshmen and sophomores accounted for 78 per cent of all students who went on probation in June.

Academic standards in effect in June, 1958, called for the dropping of students from the University if their scholastic averages fell below a 1.4 for two consecutive semesters.

Under the academic standards put into effect last fall, freshmen who entered UK in the fall of 1958 are required to make a 2.0 standing in one of their first two semesters. Freshmen failing to make a 2.0 after the second semester are dropped from the University.

Students who do not have a 2.0 cumulative standing at the end of the third semester are also to be dropped. The new 2.0 ruling does not yet affect students who enrolled in the fall of 1957. These students have until next fall semester to have the 2.0 overall standing.

Gould Outlines British Education In Speech

"The teacher is more important than administration or form of education," Sir Ronald Gould, president of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and British educator, said Wednesday at the UK education convocation.

Speaking on "The Status of Teachers in England," Gould said teachers in England are never satisfied with their position, but "if teaching is to be a profession, it demands more than just making more money," he said. "It must provide people with moral qualities demanded to provide them with means to a better life."

In England, teachers have a higher standing in the eye of the public than ever before, the speaker said. "Teachers' jobs are secure as far as they can be in an insecure world." He also pointed out that teachers have greater religious and political liberty than ever before. A teacher's practice of religion, or lack of it, can have no bearing on his standing now, he said. A teacher also can take part in Liberal, Communist, Fascist, Tory or Whig activities, he said.

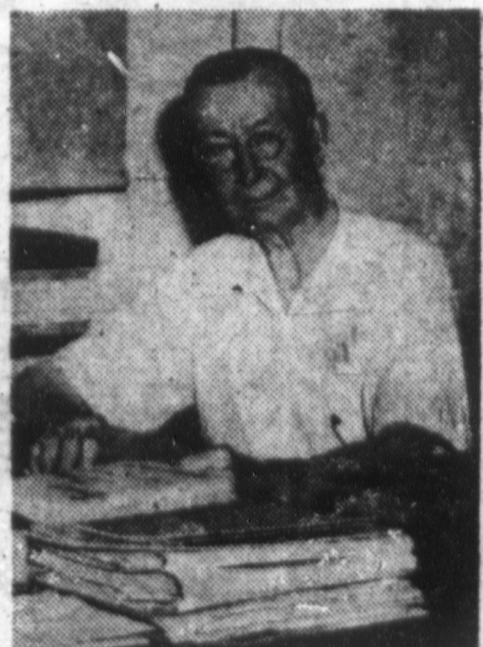
Gould explained that "no one can instruct a teacher in our country what he will teach or how he will teach it." Speaking of planning for the future of education,

he said "we don't believe in free enterprise in just the way you do, therefore we can plan our education ahead of time. In dead, it would be difficult in a country as vast as your to have this planning."

Although considerable advances have been made in the British teaching profession, Gould pointed out, there are many weaknesses. "Education is a service with a high social purpose in a modern state," he said, and distunity of teachers is one of the major weaknesses. "Teachers often are not proud enough of their professions," he said.

"We've still got to get our teachers to think of themselves as members of one big profession," Gould said. "A strong teaching profession is needed socially, nationally and internationally."

Sir Ronald and Lady Gould are now in Washington, D. C. attending the annual international meeting of WCOTF. He is the first and only president of the organization which was formed in Copenhagen in 1952. Gould is a member of the International Co-operating Body for Education of UNESCO and the United Kingdom Committee for UNESCO, and was a member of the British delegation to International Labor Organization conferences in Geneva in 1956 and 1958.



DR. WILBERT L. CARR

University To Play Host To Housekeepers Institute

The third annual UK executive housekeepers institute will be held July 27-30, in the Guignol and Laboratory theaters.

The institute is co-sponsored by the Kentucky chapter of the National Executive Housekeepers Association. Membership in that organization is not necessary for attendance.

Topics to be discussed will be new trends in interior decorating, the art of communicating ideas, executive housekeeping education, employee training, linen control, biology and control of household pests and fire safety.

Members of the staff will include Otis L. Wheeler, director, Jewish Hospital, Louisville, who will lecture on "Why Hospitals Costs are High," Russell Lufes, Lexington interior decorator and William Cornish, United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington.

Others are Frank A. Petrie, director of training, Sheraton Corp. of America, Boston; W. L. Spencer, LP-Gas Inspection Bureau, Frankfort; Dr. Juan G. Rodriguez, assistant professor of agricultural entomology, and Dr. Maurice Hatch, assistant professor of English.

UK Student Is Sunday Flyer, Not Driver



On weekends when most summer students are thinking of taking to the highways, Al Royster is taking to the wild blue yonder. Al is a member of the Lexington Flying Club and he does his flying in the club's two-seater

plane. Above Al is shown, left, checking the map prior to taking off on a cross-country flight. He boards the plane, center, and before taking off, checks with the tower for clearance. Al has been flying since 1956 and this

year got his private flying license. Asked if he is ever nervous in a plane, Al quipped, "Only when I'm in the air."

Curing 'Downtown Blight' Is Very Hard On 'Patient'

By TIM PARKER

ABILENE, Texas (AP)—"We're right here at the corner of Excavation Avenue and Storm Sewer Alley," said Burgess Brown's newspaper and radio ads.

"Jump two ditches, climb through a half block of sewer pipe, wade through knee-deep gravel, shake the dust out of your hair and come in."

Customers of Brown's Melody Shop came, they enjoyed the joke, and they bought enough television sets, recordings and hi-fi sets to keep his business alive.

It's a good example of the troubles and ingenuity of Abilene merchants during an unusual project to erase "downtown blight."

Every street and sidewalk in 42 downtown blocks is being torn up and replaced. Big storm sewers are going under the streets. The whole job will take all summer.

As the work progresses, streets and sidewalks are blocked off. Dust and dirt are whipped through the streets by the high winds of West Texas. Merchants, who agreed the project was necessary to stop downtown decay, must be resourceful to keep their businesses alive.

"Back alley sales" are held by some stores when street entrances are closed off by construction. One store which caters to a "quality trade" will erect a canopy over its alley entrance. All are pushing sales by telephone and home deliveries.

Sales continue good, partly because of the curiosity which brings shoppers downtown to see huge machines tear out old streetcar tracks, rip up paving and sidewalks

and excavate for the storm sewers. Good humor prevails.

Texasans remember this city of about 70,000 for two things: The Model T-age high curbs downtown and the Texas & Pacific Railroad tracks which split the business district.

The curbs were so high that car doors couldn't be opened, except on the dangerous street side. They also scraped chrome and paint from expensive modern cars. The streets were so narrow that diagonal parking was impossible.

The railroad tracks discouraged cross-town shopping. Underpasses built several years ago helped. The new "downtown Abilene" program includes widening of one of the present underpasses and construction of a third which will go under two streets as well as the tracks. It will have the effect of unifying business districts on both sides of the tracks.

Downtown Abilene figured it couldn't expect local taxpayers to bear the whole cost of the \$1,309,596 program. More than \$350,000 of the cost is being paid by downtown property owners themselves, at the rate of \$16 per "front foot." The rest is being paid out of bonds approved by city voters.

Not all downtown property owners wanted the revitalization program. Some said slipping downtown real estate values entitled them to lower taxes.

"The city can't afford to lose that tax revenue," City Manager Henry B. Nabers said. "More important, the real answer is to do what's needed to get downtown real estate values back up. A city as a whole can be no better than its downtown section."

Kyian Distribution Is Next Week

The 1959 Kentuckian will be distributed next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings from 9-noon, Kentuckian business manager Perry Ashley announced Wednesday.

Ashley emphasized that only those who have already ordered their books and candidates for the Bachelor's degree who have paid their \$9 senior graduation fee may receive a Kentuckian. A bursar's receipt for payment of the graduation fee is necessary before an annual will be issued to graduating seniors, Ashley said.

A number of Kentuckians may be available next January for people who have not yet ordered one.

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UK Bureau Lists Top 1959 Grads

The University Bureau of School Service has released its second annual report, "Talent Versus Opportunity." The report lists 272 students, the top 10 per cent of the 1959 graduates of 74 Kentucky high schools, who do not plan to go to college.

The names of the students, grades, percentile rank on college qualification tests if taken and reason given for not going to college are also included.

Each college in Kentucky, both state and private, is listed, giving pertinent information concerning scholarships, grants-in-aid, work-study and loan funds.

The two-way purpose for releasing the study is to inform qualified high school graduates of college help available to them and to inform colleges of top-ranking high school graduates who wish to attend college but are financially unable to do so.

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The Kentucky Kernel

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
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BILL NEIKIRK, Editorial Writer
JOHN MITCHELL, Photographer
PERRY ASHLEY, Business Manager
HANK CHAPMAN, Cartoonist

Steel And Free Men

An authorized history of the United States Steel Corporation published several years ago asserted "the right of free men to form unions of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining." Nothing in the current steel strike, we may presume, has changed that position. The steel companies have rejected the proposals of the United Steelworkers of America, but they have not questioned the right of the steelworkers to combine and to make proposals.

If we look back over the history of the steel industry since the United States Steel Corporation's organization in 1901 we can detect democratic progress. The barbarous twelve-hour day has given way to a forty-hour week. Money wages have increased something like eight times since 1901, and it is estimated that today real wages in steel will buy more than twice what they bought in 1910. Automation has eliminated, perhaps, 100,000 jobs, but it has made life less arduous for the half million steelworkers affected by the present strike.

The companies have done well, too, as their publicized net earnings indicate. Union statisticians assert that each ton of steel produced today requires 10.7 man hours as contrasted with 19.1 man hours in 1945. Certainly the wage element in the cost of steel has gone down. The picture we do get is of an industry whose processes have been greatly refined and which has a larger net income to share among its workers, its executives and its owners.

The issue is basically one of power. The handful of desperate men who fired on the strikebreakers at Homestead in 1892 have been replaced by organizations comparable in authority with the great corporations. In this particular instance the evidence is that the steel companies have concluded that the union steelworkers of America have too much power or are asking too much power. The companies are accordingly not so much refusing monetary benefits as they are moving to curtail this power.

Our Russian contemporaries will make the most of this episode. We hope they will study it carefully. No such strike would be possible in Russia. Those who made a move to attempt it would be brutally crushed by the employer—who in Russia happens to be the all-powerful Government.

Here we have, except for possible outbursts of emotion, the working out of democratic process. It is not pleasant, it is not cheap, it may hurt hundreds of thousands of people not directly concerned, but it is one of the ways in which freedom functions. And we may be sure that when it is all over there will be no "dictatorship" on the part of the companies, and no "monopolistic power" on the part of the unions. The pity is that it costs so much to establish these points, and the comfort is that we do establish them within the framework of the traditions of free men.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A New Golden Calf

By CYNTHIA LOWRY
AP Newsfeatures Writer

The American home has supplanted the automobile as the nation's favorite status symbol, says reporter Vance Packard, and with increasing national prosperity there has been "a crumbling of visible class lines."

Packard, author of "The Hidden Persuaders" (which analyzed techniques developed to manipulate American consumers), now has taken a look at the class structure and status system of a nation which often boasts a classless society.

The book is called "The Status Seekers," and it is Packard's view that Americans, consciously and unconsciously, reveal their place on the social ladder—or the place they want on the social ladder—by the houses in which they live, the churches they attend, the clubs to which they belong, the food they eat, the stores in which they shop.

His research, he says, leads him to believe that social classes of the nation are regrouping as two great divisions. One he calls "The Diploma Elite" (because the head of the family usually goes to college) and the other "The Supporting Classes." But these two divisions he breaks down into five smaller classes. At the top of the heap, with the diplomas, he places the "real upper class" and the "semi-upper class." Below them are "the limited success class," "the working class," and the real lower class.

The real lower class, says Packard, knows what it is. The working class isn't fighting to jump its wall. It is in the limited-success and the semi-upper class areas that status, status symbols and social climbing are important. And many new, sometimes subtle status symbols have become important, he says, since such old-time upper-class symbols as limousines, mink coats and power boats have become available to so many in our affluent age.

The American home is one of them. "American families in the past few years have been giving more and more thought to the problem of establishing a home that adequately reinforces the status image they wish to project," Packard says. "And home builders have happily helped the trend along by emphasizing status appeals."

Each community, has its own "status neighborhoods." In some the elite are clustered on high ground; in others, it is nearness to a body of water that counts.

Women, Packard insists, are more conscious of status and its symbols than men. And the stores in which they choose to shop and what they buy reveals a good deal about their location on the social scale. And so, indeed—cash or check. Fast or slow.

"Women who get beyond their status in their ventures into stores feel uncomfortable," he reports. "There is a widespread feeling among women that store clerks endeavor to maintain what they consider to be the proper tone for their store by snooting customers who seem out of place."

Packard says, too, that one's status shows by what one eats: "In general, conceptions about what foods best serve as treats become more elaborate as you go down the social scale. 'Upper classes like hard, firm bread; lower classes prefer soft bread. Offbeat foods—venison, wild duck, pompano, caviar—are much better accepted by the two upper classes than by the three lower ones."

Packard, as a reporter, knows that status-striving goes on, all over America. But he does not approve of the struggle.

"I think we should all be happier, and live more stimulating lives if . . . we judged people, not by the symbols they display and the labels they wear but rather by their individual worth," he concludes.

Dr. Wright Reviews 'Carmen'

By KENNETH WRIGHT

Bizet's venerable score to "Carmen" glowed once more Wednesday evening and filled the Guignol theatre with its radiance as this summer's opera production began its four-day run.

A joint production by the Guignol Theatre staff and the Music Department's Opera Workshop, this year's offering is a tribute to the collaboration of many experienced hands. Good opera must always be good theater and the swift pacing of Wallace Briggs' direction coupled with the colorful sets of Arch Rainey along with the musical foreground were important ingredients in this presentation.

First and foremost must come the music of "Carmen," the convulsions and strictures of these past eighty-four years have not dimmed the beauty of this imperishable score. Over 4000 original performances, adaptations and re-adaptations by the carload, movie versions, musical comedy versions, instrumental extracts and numerous parodies only serve to enhance the magic of the original.

Its tunes have by now almost taken on the mantle of folk music. But this music is more than just a parcel of haunting melodies. "Carmen" is essentially a story of character degeneration and the music mirrors the plot with an uncanny sense of theatre—another reason why "Carmen" is so often called the "greatest of all operas."

An effective chorus, and competent minor-role singers backed up the principal characters. Lynne Smith, a newcomer

to Guignol circles, was a convincing Carmen, visually as well as musically. James King, Music Department member and co-director of the Opera Workshop this summer, was mightily successful as Don Jose, her tormented lover. Richard Merrill as Escamillo, the toreador, and Patricia Herren as Micaela completed an able cast of principals. All the familiar songs—Carmen's "Habanera," Don Jose's "Flower Song" and that baritone's delight, the "Toreador" song—received the expected warm applause.

The breezy English adaptation may cause a few wrenched eyebrows for tradition-minded opera lovers. But Carmen is still Carmen even if she does snarl at one point "Shut up, and get out!" to her retreating gypsy friends. A few vocal inaccuracies and blurred chorus entries may be attributed to first-night blues, and will certainly disappear during the week.

The only musical factor really missing in this opera—the orchestra. Those ravishing woodwind solos, the soaring strings and the blaring brasses in the martial scenes all defy substitution by any other medium despite the devoted efforts of the two-piano team of Helen Dingus and Harrilyn Sallis.

Numerous curtain calls testified to the success of a production whipped together in six short weeks. There should have been a last and final curtain call for a man who unfortunately could not be there to receive it—a tidy, precise Frenchman named Georges Bizet. After all these years it is still his show.

Gettysburg Undress

Five thousand years ago, our creator brought forth upon this continent the first humans, conceived by his design and dedicated to the proposition that men and women are not created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great sexual war, testing whether any man, or any woman, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure—each other.

Let's go back in time. "Is this a bedroom which I see before me, the door latch in my hand?" Yon Eve hath a lean and hungry look." She mutters, "To eat or not to eat, that is the question." A masculine voice responds feverishly, "Out, out damn serpent." But too late . . .

We are met at a great bedroom of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given new life that that nation might live.

It is a altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedi-

cate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this boudoir. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract.

The world will very little note nor long remember what we say here; but our children can never forget what we did here.

It is for ~~us~~, the living, rather, to be dedicated, ~~here~~ to the unfinished work that they, our forefathers, have thus far so noble carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these satisfied dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave their last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have propogated us in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new freedom of birth, and that the children of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

University Soapbox

Integration Tactics Deplored

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Kernel co-editor Horn has stepped from behind her desk to present her personal views on a movement which has sprung up among some students and faculty members. The opinions expressed by Miss Horn are her own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Kernel.)

By SUZY HORN

A newly formed organization in Lexington has undertaken to free the University and the city of Lexington from prejudices against all peoples regardless of race or creed.

This organization is not aiming mainly at the student population, but at those merchants who refuse to serve Negroes in the private eating establishments that surround the campus.

I think the people who have formed this committee fail to realize that these restaurants are privately owned and if the owner chooses not to serve people of a particular race it is his privilege. His reasons may be personal, or they may simply be that he would suffer a loss of business if he did so.

Perhaps these people do not realize

that racial segregation in the South has been a reality for a great number of years and that an upheaval in social structure cannot come overnight.

I feel that integration is inevitable. Perhaps as with a great many people, it isn't exactly appealing in some ways, but it is a change which must come about. As our country matures, so must its ideas.

This committee does not advocate violence in their efforts to change things, but what they do, not realize is that such a change, even by peaceful means, if handled in the wrong way can bring about violence.

The so-called "sit-in" at one of the local restaurants, in which both white and Negro members of the committee entered the restaurant and sat at the counter for an allotted length of time, have been an example of the peaceful method. This, to me, seems a step in the direction of violence. Some people may not take the same view of such action as the owner of this establishment has.

In my opinion, why cause trouble where none exists? These things will come in time, but they can only come by violence if pushed too fast and too hard.

Greece Asks Return Of Priceless Art

LONDON (AP)—Greece wants Britain to return priceless marble sculptures that were carted away to England from the Parthenon, the ruined temple embodying the glories of ancient Greece.

The stone fragments, depicting the heroic deeds of Greek warriors in the centuries before Christ, have been lodged in the British Museum for nearly 150 years.

And Britain appears eager to hang on to them—if possible.

The Parthenon, proudly looking down on Athens from the heights of the rocky Acropolis, surrendered its treasures to the English noble Lord Elgin in 1801. He brought them to Britain, where they were promptly dubbed the "Elgin Marbles."

Now the Greeks want them back in the surroundings that inspired their creation.

"It is about time our plundered ancestral treasures were returned to us," says Education Minister George Voyatzis, who supervises archeological affairs in Greece.

He also called for the return through an international body—presumably UNESCO—of the Venus de Milo and the Winged Victory in the Paris Louvre and the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus in the Berlin Museum.

"Their proper place is here, under the diaphanous sky of Greece," Voyatzis argued.

"Away from their natural setting they lose their sheen and aesthetic worth and degenerate into mere antiques."

The whole story started 2,300 years ago.

The Parthenon was built in the 5th century BC. In its stone the greatest names in Athenian sculpture recorded for the ages battles of gods and giants, Greeks and Amazons, the birth of Athena and her contest with Poseidon for the land of Attica.

In successive centuries the Greek temple became a Christian church—after some of the pagan sculptures had been removed—and then a Turkish mosque, with a minaret added on top.

When the Venetians bombarded Athens in 1687, the Turks used the Parthenon as a powder magazine



and much of the building was destroyed in an explosion.

In 1801 the Earl of Elgin, British envoy in Constantinople, and a long-time art lover, collected all the chipped and eroded sculptures lying on the ground and removed remains from the sections still standing.

The great works of classical art, he said, would eventually be destroyed forever unless someone took action to preserve them.

When he brought the marbles to Britain, Elgin was bitterly accused of vandalism. Lord Byron, the romantic poet, wrote a scathing denunciation.

Finally, in 1816, Parliament grudgingly voted to buy the frag-

ments—but for less than half what Elgin had spent of his own money to rescue them.

A spokesman for the British Museum stated firmly that the fragments are not suffering from dampness as charged by the Greek education minister, and that their condition is constantly being checked.

Nor is the museum too worried that it may lose its prize exhibit.

"The marbles were deposited with us by act of Parliament," the spokesman explained, "and it would take another act of Parliament to remove them."

"As far as we know no such action is being contemplated."

Dreiser's Letters Tell Much

"The Letters of Theodore Dreiser" (a selection, edited with preface and notes by Robert H. Elias, University of Pennsylvania, 3 volumes \$18) reveal incidents in the author's life that would have discouraged anyone else—about 600 letters and 1,150 pages in the set.

At the start of his career, Dreiser declared he would write novels only if he could earn a living at them.

"If 'Jennie' (Gerhardt) doesn't sell well, though, I won't hang on to this writing game very long," he said.

On top of this defiant attitude he ran into uncommon difficulties with two publishers, Doubleday who printed "Sister Carrie" under protest just to abide by its contract, and Harper, who printed a first edition of 10,000 copies (so he supposes) of "The Titan" and then decided not to publish.

He bounced around from one house to another; and of course the trouble always was his pioneering realism.

After an apprenticeship on newspapers in Chicago, St. Louis and New York, he turned to magazine writing and editing.

They gave him a living but he would always feel some scorn for those particular magazines and in general for the "Harlot Press," as he branded it.

A friend urged him to try a novel and it is then, in 1897, that Elias's selection begins.

His correspondence with H. L. Mencken fills many well-deserved pages. Mencken, a man of wit with a bite as painful as his bark, was a livelier writer, word for word, but lacked Dreiser's depth and compassion.

They shared common literary objectives, at least in their first years; preferred Germany to England even as World War I threatened and developed and could both be unpleasantly snappish about Jews and Negroes. Dreiser was also a fervid anti-Catholic.

Dreiser's letters disclose that he had a temper, could throw a cup of coffee in Horace Liveright's face and slap Sinclair Lewis, the former incident is covered in detail in these pages.

But the world he lived in obliged him to be a fighter; of writers in his native land he believed in 1920, when he was almost 50, that "all who have attempted liberal and artistic writing in the best sense in America have failed, not of artistic achievement in the main but of public recognition and support."

Though Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" dates from the late 1920s, "Sister Carrie" appeared in 1900 and "Jennie Gerhardt," "The Financier," "The Titan" and "The Genius" in the next 15 years.

So though Dreiser died only in 1945, his period, as we are apt to forget, is not one generation ago, but closer to two.

He remembered seeing Mark Twain drunk and gossiping about his wife, though a Mark Twain scholar challenged this statement.

He came along when grownups were reading "The Girl of the Limberlost" and children were brought up on the "Little Colonel" series.

But his impact on the book world, though he first made it so long ago, still hits us hard.

There is one love letter, and a pathetically callow one, too. For the rest, this is about Dreiser's

professional life and thought.

He writes to fellow professionals—Saroyan, Farrell, Gertrude Sarah Millin, George Jean Nathan, George Sterling, Arthur Davison Ficke, Barbusse, Ernest and Madeline Boyd and Max Eastman.

As the editor himself, also Dreiser's biographer, implies, Dreiser was not a great letter writer.

Some of this material, for instance, about what publishers to deal with and on what terms, can be boring. No secrets are revealed.

Dreiser the person, it might be said, was not of the stature of Dreiser the writer. Nevertheless these letters, which tell so clearly how widely the author was involved in his time, constitute a literary treasure of rare value.

Democracy? Can It Live?

"How can a democracy mobilize the free minds of its people... to create the intensity of conviction which totalitarian states achieve through the machinery of governmental propaganda?"

A 32-page document costing 50 cents and titled "World in Turmoil: Realities Facing U.S. Foreign Policy," suggests that the answer "will depend on the efforts of mind and will of educators, organizations and those responsible for the communication of news."

This is offered by the publisher, the nonpartisan Foreign Policy Association, as a "contribution to public discussion," and emphasizes the growing importance of the problem.

PAGING the ARTS

Movie Fans Like This New Annual

By JERRY RINGO

What directories have done to help in many phases of living, Daniel Blum ("Screen World," 1959 Film Annual, Volume 10, Chilton, \$5.50) contributes to the world of movies in this thorough pictorial history of the current moving picture season.

You'll find here all the notables among the more than 500 photographs, with scenes shot for both American and foreign films, complete movie casts, a review of promising personalities, and even obituaries of leading persons in the film world.

A student interested in movies from the professional or entertainment angle would find this simple, well-written and handsomely illustrated book as handy as mother finds her favorite recipe. For reference, study or just leisurely scanning it will prove interesting and informative.

Class Favorite

ARDMORE, Okla. (AP) Louise is becoming an educated pigeon. The bird became attached to one class and students made a roosting place in the corner, which she visits frequently during school hours.

Queensland Stamp

By SYD KRONISH

To commemorate the "Centenary of Self Government in Queensland," a new 4-pence postage stamp was issued by Australia on June 5. The green and blue adhesive will show the Parliament House in Brisbane, the State Coat of Arms and a jacarandas blossom, a feature of the gardens of the Parliament House.

The first stamp in the floral



series, mentioned earlier in this column, will illustrate the fannel flower. A third stamp in the Queen Elizabeth II series will feature a portrait of the Queen and be of 3 and a half pence denomination.

'Our Queer Old Dean' Gives Helpful Hints

By ANNE FIKE

"God Bless Our Queen Old Dean" (by W. Storrs Lee, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959, \$3.95) is an amusing, authentic account of what makes college machinery go round, and offers a glimpse of the American dean and his complicated job.

The dean is shown as guardian, educator, counselor, administrator, disciplinarian, exemplar, benefactor, and scapegoat.

What a dean sometimes goes through is revealed. This particular dean once looked up to see a menacing .38 revolver pointed in his direction by an amiable student.

The dean was used to having students confront him with words like: "I got a problem."

Now the only words he could say were: "What's your problem, Randy?"

"It's your problem, not mine," his would-be executioner assured him, blandly almost sympathetically. "This has been due for a long time."

Just how the dean managed to escape is worth reading.

After conciliatory talk, the dean sent the young man to the university psychiatrist and put the pistol—this time with the safety catch on—in his desk drawer.

The dean didn't collapse after his ordeal. He didn't even notify the president. After all, the bench in the outer office was filled with

students waiting to see him.

Several other unusual incidents are related, and they are the only really entertaining parts of the book to readers other than a dean.

The rest of the book is more on the informative side, showing the high standard of 'deaning' that prevails today and giving tips to the undergraduate as to what demands he may make of a dean.

'Secret Way' Is Thrilling

By W. G. ROGERS

AP Arts Editor

"The Secret Way," by Alistair MacLean (Doubleday \$3.95), concerns a Britisher fooled into a position of danger.

The British scientist has gone to Budapest to speak, deluded into thinking the Reds are not so black as they have been painted.

His wife and child are kidnapped and however disillusioned he becomes, he must now speak for fear of harm to them.

The impossible task of getting him safely back to the West is assigned to the indomitable and invincible Reynolds of the British Secret Service.

Reynolds hasn't even reached Budapest when the AVO runs into his trail at a road block.

From then on, except for occasional pauses to reflect on communism, democracy and pacifism, and to let you catch your breath, Reynolds is in difficulty.

Some allies who turn up unexpectedly get the Mickey Spillane treatment, slip out of chains, handcuffs, ropes and thongs with the skill of Houdini, and whip in and out of different disguises like lightning-change artists.

"Bring to me only with thine eyes."—MURINE

"An so to bed."—RIP VAN WINKLE

"OK Napoleon, watch that hand!"

"Mon oncle est mort."—ROUSSEAU.

Book Shows Carving Easy

For the hobbyist with an electric hand drill, and a yen for shaping out dragons, sea creatures, and the like, "Wood Carving With Power Tools" (by Ralph E. Byers, Chilton, 180 pages, \$7.50 is just what he needs.

More than 400 photographs fully illustrate the accompanying text, and so give precise guidance in artistic quick-carving from wood, as well as in mounting, lacquering, and using plastic-wood inlays.

Icons may be serious or playful; they may follow the traditions of any people from Eskimo to Indonesian; or you can innovate.

Salon Photos Are Art, Jury Says

By IRVING DESFOR
AP Newsfeatures

A century-old controversy, "Are Photographs Fine Art?" went to a distinguished jury recently and a decisive verdict was reached.

As a result the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City has set aside its first permanent photographic exhibition gallery and is now showing 85 selected photographs as the first "Photography in the Fine Arts" exhibition.

After finishing its four months' public viewing in early September, it is expected that the photographs will become part of the Museum's permanent collections.

The 85 photographs in the present project are the works of 55 contemporary photographers; 30 of them are in color and 55 are black and white.

They were chosen from 438 nominations by a jury of 14 eminent art specialists. Their chairman was James J. Rorimer, director of The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The project was born about a year ago when Ivan Dmitri, a well-known photographer, raised a question in *The Saturday Review*.

"A person studying to be an artist," Dmitri said, "can go to a museum and see the great paintings by great artists. Why shouldn't museums collect and hang great photographs so that people can go and see fine examples of photography too?"

This sparked an inquiry among the nation's museums and brought responses from 21 museum directors.

They indicated interest in an authoritative project that would produce the best contemporary photographs.

Dmitri dropped his commercial work to organize and direct "Photography in the Fine Arts." However, none of his own pictures was entered nor did he take part in the judging.

Reputable picture sources were asked to nominate great pictures.

Life magazine, for instance, reviewed approximately 175,000 photos which appeared in its 23 years of publishing before it made 100 nominations.

A national judging committee was formed including A. Hyatt Mayer, curator of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Edward Steichen of the Museum of Modern Art, Beaumont Newhall of George Eastman House and others equally distinguished.

Plans are under way for duplicates of the selected pictures to be shown in other cities. The project is a major step in the history of photography.

It should spur other museums and art galleries all over the world into recognition that photographs belong in their permanent collections.

Many photos are already widely known. To name a few:

Ansel Adams and his colorful, almost abstract view of a New Mexico mission, Werner Bischof's Japanese snow scene with its Ori-



Is This Art?

"Robin in the Snow" by The Rev. Kenneth Tyler, is the only picture by an amateur photographer included in the "Photography in the Fine Arts" exhibition at Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Salon Photos Rate As Art

In special gallery—salon photographs are on display as fine art in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ental texture-like feeling, Robert Capa's graphic "D-Day" with its heart quickening tug of fear.

A trio of historically famous photographs that were bound to make the grade are Yousuf Karsh's powerful portrait of Churchill, Arthur Rotstein's "Oklahoma Dust Storm" and Eugene Smith's "Spanish Wake."

The Rev. Kenneth W. Tyler of

Chillicothe, Ill., is the only amateur photographer among the professionals. His picture, "Robin in Snow Storm," won the grand prize in its class in the 1957 National Newspaper Snapshot Awards.

It merely proves that anyone, even you, can make a picture that can be called a work of fine art, good enough to be exhibited in the Metropolitan.

from its value to persons searching for an unbiased picture of the United States today.

Mr. Packard does present some highly documented and respected theories. Mostly a re-hash of some of the staples of every college textbook. He does a service in this sense by putting the findings into a more common, and thus more readable, terminology.

Packard levels his gun at the "status seeking" in all of us. If he is justified in doing so, it is purely from a monetary viewpoint. We will all read and agree with his book. That is just what it was designed to accomplish. We are status seeking when we do so. One must hand many accolades to the author on his success on that count.

Unfortunately when we read, "The Status Seekers," it is with a pre-clouded mind. We may nod our heads in agreement when Mr. Packard says that "opportunity" is lessening. We will not stop to question whether it really is or not, or even whether we have the proper tools to make a decision.

We will shake our heads in sad

Everybody Should Keep Clippings and Photos

By CYNTHIA LOWRY
AP Newsfeatures Writer

NEW YORK (AP)—In the dancing days of Vernon and Irene Castle, life was full, exciting and one exhilarating experience crowded out the one before it.

After the passing of years, how can anyone remember such small details as the color of the upholstery on the 1917 Minerva when the car arrived on the memorable day of the Vanderbilt soiree?

"I couldn't," said Irene Castle frankly. "We could never have written the book at all without the scrapbooks—18 huge volumes of them—and my mother's collection of 2,000 pictures."

Mrs. Castle, now slim, little and lovely at 65, was speaking of the writing of her autobiography, "Castles in the Air." She started, trying to write it alone, years ago during a vacation in Cuba, but gave it up.

"I just couldn't remember enough," she said. "And I'm not a writer."

Recently, however, she revived the book project with two writing neighbors in Eureka Springs, Ark., Bob and Wanda Duncan.

...But it was scrapbooks, faithfully kept for years by a devoted Castle fan, Miss Christine East of Greensboro, N. C., which proved the hard base on which the memoir really was written.

The Duncans studied the newspaper stories and magazine articles written through the years, and based series of questions on them.

Then, every day for three months they talked with Irene Castle with a tape recorder in attendance.

"It was amazing," said Mrs. Castle. "All sorts of memories—things I'd completely forgotten, engagements we had danced, food we had eaten, people we'd met—all came flooding back."

Mrs. Castle, now the wife of advertising man George Enzinger, says she found looking back more pleasant than painful.

"But whatever you can say about my life," she added with a smile, "it has never been boring. I don't see why people are so funny about their age. Experience is nothing to be ashamed of."

Actually, Mrs. Castle may be remembered by some as the founder of the Orphans of the Storm animal shelter in Lake Forest, Ill., and as a crusader for better treatment of animals.

"I do hope that I will be remembered for my humane work—not just as a dancer," she remarked, almost wistfully.

"I think the most important thing I've ever done in my life has been to make people more conscious of the mistreatment, neglect and downright cruelty in handling animals."

But, in spite of her wishes, she

acknowledgement of the Packard fact that the Joneses are more concerned with acquiring a new car than in keeping their children respectably clothed.

And we will miss the point.

Packard has put together a book of beliefs, not facts—beliefs which we have all held for quite some time.

He has but changed our suspicions from mental images into words. This does not lend authority to what he says.

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will probably be better remembered as the glamorous symbol of an era and an elegance which disappeared after World War I.

Vernon Castle, of course, was killed in a wartime plane crash at



NOW: At 65, Irene Castle is Mrs. George Enzinger, wife of a Lake Forest, Ill., advertising executive.



THEN: Irene and Vernon Castle were at the height of their fame when this photo was taken just before World War I.

the peak of their dancing career. But even after that Irene was the most slavishly copied woman in the country.

One day to make dancing easier she cropped her hair and American women promptly grabbed the scissors. Bobbed hair arrived and has never left.

'The Status Seekers' Is Pathetic Disclosure

"The Status Seekers," (by Vance Packard, David McKay, 376 pages \$4.50), seems to show that the American Way at its best is being slowly washed away like the side of a hill that lacks vegetation.

In an earlier book, "Hidden Persuaders," the author began a chapter with words attributed to the American Psychological Society: "A good profession will not represent itself as able to render services outside its demonstrable competence."

Had Mr. Packard heeded, "The Status Seekers" might not have been done. For the author is not entirely an expert sociologist. I wonder if there is a "hidden persuasion" effect in the author's "Status Seekers"?

Sociology is everybody's hobby, unfortunately mastered by a very few. Like any scientific pursuit, it requires thoughtful analysis of all

facts, an open mind and very carefully stated conclusions. To my mind, the author shows little respect for such accepted 'scientific' procedure.

The Status Seekers attempts to isolate four main trends of our contemporary way of life.

1. That there has been an immense increase in the average American's attention to social status;

2. That social classes have trended to become solidified, with little chance for escape from one to another;

3. That every American, the status seeker, not only wants to conform—he must.

4. That the lowest of the social classes has gotten into increasingly worse shape through time.

He is on the wrong track, and his main sources for the work are not broad enough. This detracts

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Rangers Get Odd Queries

By HARRY JUPITER
AP Feature Writer

The rangers out in Yosemite National Park have been answering some unusual questions this summer, besides finding lost people, fighting forest fires, keeping the bears from annoying visitors and vice versa.

The rangers are the representatives of our national government whose work often presents unusual problems, among them giving tactful answers to the great American public.

Most of the questions are pretty much routine but, says one veteran ranger, "Some of the queries are lulu."

Two of Yosemite's rangers—Ken Ashley and Tommy Tucker—are custodians of a little note book on which some of the questions are recorded.

One man walked into the ranger's main office and mumbled:

"I lost my teeth in Camp 11. Think a squirrel carried them away, as I set them on a table last night after supper. Where is the nearest dentist?"

A woman had this complaint, "I saw a sign that said 'falling rocks' said the lady. 'I waited 20 minutes and no rocks fell!'"

Tucker, a master of the straight face, admits some of the things he's heard leave him without an answer.

"Don't get us wrong," he says. "Virtually all the people who come here are wonderful folks and we wouldn't for the world want to embarrass them."

"Some of their problems give us a chuckle, though."

A man said he'd just bought a 15-day permit for the park.

He asked: "Do I have to stay for 15 days?"

Another asked:

"I'm going on a three-day hike to Mt. Lyle. Do I have to take my own toilet paper?"

A scholarly looking man asked the rangers: "Which side of the river is the dam on?"

Told his destination was directly across a meadow, a young man once asked:

"What's a meadow?"

Once a woman walked into the ranger information office here, looked at the several rangers with a disdainful glance and inquired:

"What other specimens do you have in the park?"

Some of the men were shattered for days.

Despite ego-shattering experiences like that, rangers are always ready to help. If you want information in a national park this summer, ask the ranger.

"That's our job and we're glad to help everyone," smiled Tucker.

Lake Tahoe, California's Scenic Spot In The Sierra Nevadas, Is Booming



Boom In Tahoe

On shores of Tahoe—land values have skyrocketed. A new theater-dining room for one of the big nightclubs will occupy the foreground of this site near the lake.

U.S. Singer Goes Abroad

By ALEX BURNHAM

NEW YORK (AP)—An exceptionally pretty American girl is on her way towards challenging the exalted position of Maria Callas.

Her name is Joan Carroll and she has been chosen as the leading coloratura soprano of the



JOAN CARROLL

Hamburg State Opera of West Germany.

Miss Carroll is slim, 5 feet 4, has jet black hair, dark eyes, a creamy complexion and a voice to bring droves of backstage jonnies.

Joan flies to Hamburg this month to begin her two-year contract with the company. She also plans to sing with other German companies.

Add Pidgin From Hawaii

By CLAUD BURGETT

HONOLULU (AP)—Pidgin is the polyglot jargon of Hawaii, a threat in slang from the 50th state in the Union. Pidgin is a mixture of English, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Hawaiian.

Pidgin is a source of delight for visitors, but English and speech instructors here don't think it is funny.

It has been the despair of teachers and language purists for years; they continue their fight to stamp it out.

Speech is a required subject at the University of Hawaii and most high schools here. Some students try the course two or three times before teachers are satisfied.

Pidgin began centuries ago along the China Coast. Chinese merchants developed a jargon foreign traders could interpret. The word "pidgin" is a corruption of the word "business." Thus, "business English" became "pidgin English."

It is most popular among youngsters, and especially teen-agers. They constantly add new words and phrases, spoken in sing-song fashion.

Despite stiff English requirements in Hawaii's public and private schools, pidgin is heard on all campuses. The most common phrase of Hawaiian pidgin is "da kine," which derives from "the kind" or "that kind."



According to A. Grove Day, professor of English at the University of Hawaii, da kine is a word-of-all-work which can mean whatever the speaker wants it to mean. It can mean anything or nothing. As a pronoun, da kine can stand for an idea or thing. Used along

with pointing or arm waving, it may identify something in the speaker's mind which carries over to the listener's mind.

When a Hawaiian says: "Oh, you know da kine," this listener knows.

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Nashville Ghost Club Laughs At Superstition

Boy Ghostologists Tell Spook Tales, Smash Mirrors

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Come along down Shadow Lane and learn all about ghosts.

Don't be afraid. It's a nice sunny afternoon and you'll have the protection of 13 of Nashville's top "ghostologists."

You're the guest of the "Ghost Story and Theory Club" at its weekly address of 2700 Shadow Lane, home of its president and originator, Mark Zinaman.

This pioneer group of boys, ranging from ages 6 ("and a half") to 12, has taken on the task of showing that haunting spirits don't exist.

"We try to prove there is no such thing as a ghost or goblin or whatever you want to call it," explains the 11-year-old president as the meeting begins.

"But if course, in time, we may be proved wrong," he adds with scientific caution—or perhaps just caution.

These ghosts experts figure the best way to scare ghosts is to talk them away. And it's all the serious-minded president can do to keep order among his members, who are eager to do just that.

"I've walked under millions of



Ghost Baiters

These charter members of the "Ghost and Story Club" of Nashville, are almost sure they don't believe in ghosts. Why are they under the bed? They thought they heard a suspicious noise. They are, from left, Bobby and Kenneth Capps, Buford Bruce, Bill Cockrill, Rodney O'Mara, Mark Zinaman and Phil Cockrill.

ladders and broken millions of mirrors," blurts out Jimmy Hayes, "and I haven't had hardly any bad luck."

To prove they mean what they say about laughing at superstitions, young Zinaman produces a double-face mirror.

There's a brief scramble to see who gets to break the glass faces.

"I'm the president," the president declares authoritatively, and

smashes both sides. The members eagerly grasp for the unlucky pieces.

The club has received so many membership applications that the president announces plans for a branch in a nearby suburb.

"We'd like to see this thing go nationwide," he observes.

"In this day and age, we just don't believe in ghosts," Zinaman solemnly declares. "At least we think we don't so we nominated ourselves to find out. Personally I think ghosts are just the result of practical jokes, vivid imaginations or upset stomachs."

"Let's not have any meetings at night," suggests Kenneth Capps, 9, one of the more practical members, as the session breaks up.

"It gives me the jitters."

Cow Collared

LAUPAHOEHOE, Hawaii (AP)—Now comes the tale of the cow that roped a car.

Clement Malani, 31, was driving along when he came across a cow eating grass at the edge of the highway.

Attached to the cow's neck was a rope which ran across the road. Malani continued driving but as his front wheels passed over the rope, the cow moved. Somehow the car was roped, and the cow slammed against the side of the car. Damage to the car was \$100.

Summer Entertainment Is Plentiful In Kentucky Area

Several summer entertainment programs will be held in the Kentucky and Indiana area within the next few weeks.

The French Lick Jazz Festival will be held July 30-Aug. 2 in French Lick, Ind. Many of the country's most outstanding jazz soloists and instrumentalists will be featured.

During the Labor Day weekend, Aug. 28-30, the French Lick Symphonic Festival will be held in the outdoor amphitheatre at French Lick.

Preliminary bookings include an augmented Louisville Orchestra, to be known as the French Lick Festival Orchestra and directed on Friday by Johnny Green of radio, television and movie music fame. Andre Previn will be the featured soloist in a return engagement fol-

lowing his appearance at this year's jazz festival.

On Saturday, Aug. 29, Arthur Fiedler of the Boston Pops Orchestra will occupy the conductor's stand. On Sunday, the Louisville Orchestra's Robert Whitney will conduct with Robert Merrill of the Metropolitan Opera as soloist.

In Danville, Ky., the Pioneer Playhouse has chosen "See How They Run" as its next attraction. This farce-comedy will be presented July 23-27.

The remainder of the summer productions include: "Heaven Can Wait," July 30-Aug. 3; "Witness for the Prosecution," Aug. 6-10; "Cradle of Glory," Aug. 13-17; "The Plotting Shed," Aug. 20-24.

Cosmopolitan Club

The Cosmopolitan Club will hold a meeting tonight from 6-9 in the Social Room of the Sub.

After the meeting there will be refreshments and dancing.

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